

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,993. 第三十九百九十五萬一號 日初月大年元統宣 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 26TH, 1909. 一開福 號六十二月七九年零百九十一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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[140-2]

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[1692]

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In Casks 375 lbs. net \$3.50 per cask ex Factory.
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SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. [1827]

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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [1549]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.
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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [415]

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [504]

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[51]

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(TELEPHONE 97).

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET

95 CENTS - PER TIN.

THIS ASPARAGUS IS PACKED WHERE GROWN AND PLACED IN THE CAN IMMEDIATELY AFTER CUTTING, THUS INSURING ALL ITS FRESHNESS AND DELICACY OF FLAVOUR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1909.

[533]

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THE LEADING BEER IN THE FAR EAST.

SOLE AGENTS:-

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

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Hongkong, 21st July, 1909.

[535]



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Quality the Secret of Success.

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[534]

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String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.

Well Furnished Reception Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel Residents.

Electric Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans.

Telephones on every Floor.

Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

Ladies' Cloak Rooms.

Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

HONGKONG, 24th July, 1905. [535]

KING EDWARD HOTEL

A HIGH CLAS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Room.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electric Lighted; Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passage Elevator in each floor.

Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [535]

KINGSCLERE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND MACDONNEL ROAD.

NOTIFICATION

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LIMITED.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO
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HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA
FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
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Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

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CARBOLIC SOAPS
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION
in three strengths, containing 5%, 10% and 20%
of pure carbolic acid.

WATSON'S
SOAP for
PRICKLY HEAT
Containing:
ARNICA, CAMPHOR,
AND
CARBOLIC ACID

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 26TH 1909.

THE somewhat sensational dispatch which Dr. Morrison has sent to "The Times" from Peking is not easy to understand in the light of all that has been published during the past few months on the subject of loans for the construction of railways having their starting point at Hankow. Perhaps the full import of the message is a little obscured by the summary which REUTER gives us. We gather from the message that the PRESIDENT of the United States has sent to the Chinese Government a telegram which emphasises in friendly yet unmistakable terms the rights of Americans to participate in these railway loans. That part of the message is perfectly intelligible. The Chinese Government has shown no disposition to exclude Americans from participation. Has anyone else? As we showed the other day, it is entirely the fault of Americans themselves that they have so long been left out in the cold. They were invited to invest in Chinese railways as far back as 1905, and it has been admitted by the Washington Government that American financiers at that time evinced no desire to do so; and not until May of this year, when the prolonged negotiations between the British, French and German groups had reached a settlement was anything heard of a desire on the part of American financiers to participate. Then came the entirely unexpected announcement that a protest against the agreement had been entered by the American Government because American financiers had

not been invited to participate. It was at the same time announced that a syndicate of financiers had been formed in America with the definite object of investing capital in China. For something like three months it had been public knowledge that negotiations in reference to the Hankow railway loan were in progress, yet there was no indication on the part of America of a wish to participate. That indication came only after the negotiations had been concluded, and then it took the form of a protest against the settlement.

"The Times" correspondent at Peking has taken the view that it is regrettable that the British and American Governments, in view of the obligations contracted by the Chinese in 1903, did not communicate with each other at an earlier stage of the negotiations and thus prevent the difficulty. We cannot see that any blame attaches to the British Government in this connection. The duty of communicating devolved upon America, who had declined to avail herself of the opportunities which offered in 1905, and had given no indications of her desire to participate in the loans since arranged.

The American Minister in Peking must have been well aware of all that was doing in this connection, and no doubt kept his Government informed on the subject. Moreover, so long as the American financiers evinced no desire to invest capital in China it does not seem to us that it devolved upon the Chinese Government to inform America of every opportunity that offered whereby the obligations of 1903 could be fulfilled. What we do not understand about the message published to-day is the statement that "the telegram is directly due to the intrigues of the German Asiatische Bank, whose influence over the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is injurious to British interests." It

Among the passengers who left by the Empress of India on Saturday was Mr. J. McCaffery, who for the past two years has been Electrical Engineer at the Naval Yard. He has been transferred to Sheerness. His successor is Mr. E. Williams.

Mr. Dobie, the Hongkong agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 10th July, \$900, amounted to 27,687.48 tons and the sales during the period to 31,012.52 tons.

An amended scale of rates of postage at Hongkong, Liukungtan (Weihsien), and British Post Office in China is published in the current Gazette. It is not easy to see at a glance what amendments have been made. Apparently the object of the amendment is directed against Chinese postal hong packets, making them pay at the rate of 4 cents per 1/2 oz. to various parts of the British Empire instead of 4 cents per oz.

Parents whose children attend the Kowloon and Victoria British schools are notified that in future fees must be paid in bank notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, or in British or clean Mexican dollars. The same rule applies to other Government schools where, if the amount payable includes half a dollar, a fifty cent piece must be tendered.

The British Consul at Nanking writes: "In my report for last year I alluded to the formation of Chinese limited liability companies for waterworks, cigarette factory, electric tramway, woollen factory, and the like. Another company was started during the year for electric lighting. The electric tramway scheme has been superseded by the City Railway, which is a Government undertaking; but the fact that another year has passed without any apparent progress in the other projects emphasises my previous remarks as to the difficulty experienced by all such companies in finding capital. Foreign shareholders are strictly excluded, and the vagueness of company law in China makes Chinese capital distrustful."

A regulation made by the Governor-in-Council under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance states that foreign soldiers or sailors, if unarmed, may be landed in the Colony within the harbour limits, without the prior consent of the Governor, provided that when it is desired to land a number of men exceeding one hundred, notice must be given to the Colonial Secretary, in order that all facilities of which local conditions admit may be given. Applications for permission to land armed parties in connection with funerals or to take part in public ceremonies of an exceptional nature will be addressed to the Governor through the Colonial Secretary. No application is necessary in the case of officers.

PUBLIC VEHICLES.

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS.

The current Gazette contains a number of amendments, made by the Governor-in-Council, in the regulations relating to public vehicles.

The first is that licences for vehicles, and for drivers, drawers, or bearers, shall be issued by the Captain-Superintendent of Police, who may in his discretion refuse to issue any licence. Licences shall not be issued for more than 1,000 rixshas within the island of Hongkong, and all licences shall be taken out half-yearly, and all yearly.

For every wheeled vehicle, other than a ricksha, licensed in Victoria, the fee is \$18; at Quarry Bay it is \$12; and at Kowloon and the New Territories (other than a motor-car) it is \$12. The licence for a motor-car is \$24, whilst the driver is required to pay another \$5 half-yearly in advance.

In the City of Victoria the fares for chairs between 6.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. shall be increased by fifty per centum. At Kowloon the fares for public motor cars from the Star Ferry wharf to Kowloon Dock or Hunghom shall be ten cents per passenger, whilst if the car is appropriated by less than three passengers, each passenger must pay 30 cents.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, 24th July.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUISENE JUDGE)

MONEY LENT.

Prion Singh brought an action against A. R. Diercks for the recovery of \$300 due under a promissory note. Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. B. Bowley appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff stated that he lent defendant \$250 and received an security a promissory note for \$300. Under cross-examination he admitted that Mr. Frerichs had signed the note as well as defendant. Plaintiff did not know where Mr. Frerichs was now. He did not know that he had left the Colony on July 2nd. He did not make him a party to the action because he did not pay the money to him, but to the defendant.

A. A. Cassumby, a shroff, spoke to Mr. Frerichs having a conversation with the plaintiff about lending money and witness acted as interpreter. Defendant was not present at that interview and plaintiff wanted defendant to sign the note. Plaintiff handed the money to Mr. Frerichs.

Defendant admitted his liability less \$45 which he said had been paid.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed less \$45, the money to be repaid by monthly instalments of \$25, and the costs of the case to be paid at once.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message
Copyright Ordinance 1894.]

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE MURDERS.

ASSASSIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, July 24th.

The Indian student, Madar Lal, who shot and killed Lt.-Col. Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Cawas Lalacca, of Shanghai, at the Imperial Institute on June 1st, has been sentenced to death.

After sentence of death had been passed the condemned man saluted the judge in military style and said: "Thank you, my lord, I am glad to have the honour of dying for my country."

BRITISH BANKS AMALGAMATE

LONDON, July 24th.
The London and Westminster Banking Corporation and the London County Bank have agreed to amalgamate under the title of the London County and Westminster Bank.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, July 24th.
M. Aristide Briand has undertaken to form Cabinet.

M. Pichon will retain the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The portfolios of War and Marine are not yet filled.

M. Coquery will join the Cabinet.

LONDON, July 25th.
Admiral Bone de la Peyrière has been appointed Minister of Marine, and General Brun becomes Minister of War.

BRITISH DECORATION FOR A JAPANESE PRINCE.

LONDON, July 24th.
The bestowal on His Imperial Highness Prince Kuni of the Order of the Cross of Victoria has been gazetted.

Prince and Princess Kuni, the Japanese Ambassador and the Chinese Minister have gone to Southend to inspect the Fleet.

THE SPANISH MILITARY OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 24th.
Fighting has taken place in the vicinity of Melilla.

The Spaniards lost four officers killed and 13 wounded in a general attack on the Moors.

THH "DERFLINGER."

LONDON, July 24th.
The N. D. L. "Derflinger" has proceeded on her voyage to the Far East.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, July 25th.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has resigned the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean forces.

His Royal Highness regards the post as unnecessary, the work being insufficient to require such an appointment.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

LONDON, July 25th.
Corporal Burr, of the London Rifle Brigade, has won the King's Prize at the Bisley Rifle Meeting.

ALLEGED GERMAN INTRIGUES AT PEKING.

STRONG DISPATCH BY "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, July 25th.
The "Times" correspondent at Peking cables that the Prince Regent

summoned the whole of the members of the Waiwupu to an audience and showed considerable anxiety in consequence of a telegram received from President Taft emphasising in friendly yet unmistakable terms the American rights to participation in the Hankow loan.

The telegram was directly due to the intrigues of the German Asiatische Bank, whose influence over the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is injurious to British interests.

Many Englishmen in Peking, the correspondent adds, are of opinion that the British Government should bring pressure to bear on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to dissociate itself from German intrigues.

LIFE IN THE EAST.

THE REV. F. B. MEYER'S VIEWS.

We have before us a copy of the article written by the Rev. F. B. Meyer for the British Weekly, giving his impressions of Penang, and for which he was taken to task by the Pinang Gazette.

Referring to his meetings for men the reverend gentleman wrote: "We dispense with preliminaries, and I begin to talk about the enormous temptations that these Eastern cities present to young mankind, and the ready help of Christ. Rudyard Kipling hardly exaggerated when he said that the Ten Commandments are apparently not binding as soon as the traveller leaves Aden. These men's meetings would have made it worth while to take the journey. The Church is keen on missions for the heathen—when will she begin to care for her own sons? Seven suicides have taken place here, within a few months—another was reported yesterday—of young Britishers, who began life with good promise, but who, as soon as they reached these shores, went at a pace that wrecked soul and body. I cannot say exactly what I mean, nor indicate the awful ravages wrought by sin; but those who know will read between the lines. Rank after rank of young life is mown down by the pestilence that walketh in darkness; and generally the brightest fall first. The Y.M.C.A. ought to have a paid secretary and commanding premises, where they have only a boarding-house, with accommodation for nine young men."

The visitor seems to have been misinformed when in speaking of the Chinese schools under the direction of the Rev. G. F. Fyke he says: "When I remembered that in many cases they are encouraged, even by their mothers, to visit houses which we would rather have our children die than enter, one could only thank God for the splendid service which our brethren are rendering throughout the settlements and states." Mr. Meyer does not portray the actual facts when referring to the opium question. He writes of the large revenues derived by the Government from this source and goes on to say: "The opium farmers have done their utmost, by gifts of free opium, to increase their profits by debauching the people and insulating them with the craze; and it will be better when the Government administers the sorry business themselves, for British officers will hardly descend to the disgraceful artifices that have been in vogue. But perhaps some day we, as a Christian people, may refuse to raise our finances by methods which even China finds intolerable."

In conclusion he writes scathingly critical of the Penang Community, but he first of all tells how he went visiting. "In the company of two fine and earnest men, the health officer and the sanitary inspector, I spent two or three hours one night in investigating the condition of morals in the Chinese, Japanese, and Indian quarters of the city. Opium dens, and houses of evil resort, and places for cocaine and morphine injection, were successively visited. On this page I must leave the curtain drawn, but my eyes might weep day and night for the sake of the daughter of my people! This land needs noble women and Christian homes, but not of the type where Sabbath desecration, brawling, and fancy-dress balls are the rule."

The "Penal Pioneer" also presents the "descriptions of the moral life" of Taiping. It remarks: "The morals of an average community of Englishmen are pretty much the same all the world over. We do not lay any claim to superiority, but we strongly resent the reverend gentleman's stating that we are certainly far worse than the great majority of communities. We believe that he had not been in Taiping four hours when he made a most sweeping assertion about the laxity of morals here and the appalling state of moral and physical degeneracy which was the result. He now appears to have repeated these statements to a large audience through the channel of the press in England. Christian charity seems to be of a very curious nature, when it allows a man, with obviously no first hand knowledge of a place, to condemn the community wholesale and make the most serious charges without any adequate foundation. We do not deny for a moment that there is room for great improvement in the moral atmosphere of Penang, but we cannot too strongly condemn the wanton exaggeration of peripatetic philanthropists which must defeat the object they have in view. Moderate men of all creeds, turn with disgust from their misstatements, and wonder if the physician is not more in need of cure than those to whom he offers his services."

GERMANY AND THE BRITISH PATENTS LAW.

An official representing the Imperial Government in the Patents Commission of the Reichstag stated during the discussion of the petition presented by the Industrialists' Union regarding the new British Patents law, that the Imperial Government had approached the British Government with a view to the removal of the clause enforcing the working of foreign patents in England, but that the British Government had replied that it could only enter into negotiations upon the matter after it had gathered sufficient experience of the working of the new law.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Pouder Charnant will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

THE TRAGEDY AT MURRAY BARRACKS.

At the Magistracy on Saturday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, sitting as coroner, and Messrs. E. G. Watson, R. Unsworth and G. Grimble, jurors, an inquiry was held into the circumstances surrounding the death of Private J. Hadley, D. Company, the Buffs, whose tragic end by shooting himself with a rifle was recorded in the Daily Press nearly a fortnight ago.

Drummer Moyer was the first witness. He spoke to deceased calling at the guard room and asking if there were any absentees, to which he received a reply in the negative. Deceased then approached a table in the room and later went out to the sentry. Witness followed, but returned shortly afterwards to the guard room. He had not been long inside when he heard a shot, and on proceeding to investigate he found the sentry leaning against a bamboo scaffold holding his rifle in his hand, while deceased was lying on the ground. The sentry informed witness that he had not done it.

Corporal Dixon also testified to seeing deceased in the guard room with the last witness. Deceased asked Moyer where Sergeant Jeffrey was, and the latter inquired what he wanted with him. Deceased said he thought the sergeant had someone else's rifle. When asked whose next turn it was for duty, deceased said it was his. Then he walked round the guard room for a few minutes, put a towel over his shoulder, and went out. A shot was heard shortly afterwards and deceased was found lying on the ground.

Private Giles deposed to seeing the sentry being assisted to the guard room, and the body of deceased carried in. Witness had known deceased for five years, and had always found deceased bright and cheerful. Recently, however, he had become rather melancholy, and once he told witness that his sister had complained to the War Office on account of his not writing to her more constantly. Deceased appeared to be annoyed at this, as he had been brought before the Company Commander.

Private Mumford, who occupied a bed alongside that of deceased, told the coroner and jury that at about 5.30 on the morning of the 16th instant he saw deceased sitting up in bed. The latter had him good morning, and told witness he could have a twenty cent piece which was lying on the floor. Witness replied that it was not his, but deceased told him it did not matter, as he would not require it any more. When asked what was the matter, deceased said he would be all right presently. Then he got his towel, and left for a bath.

Private Fright, the sentry, said that deceased approached him at 5.50 a.m. and asked if he had his own rifle. On witness replying that he had deceased said

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The proximity of so many typhoons is not without its advantages. They keep the atmosphere cool, and anything that gives relief from the summer heat is not to be despised. At the same time, I must admit that we would not object if the same result could be achieved by other means. Old residents—and we have a few among the European community—declare that they have never known such a cool summer. Of course we are not out of the wood yet.

To treat a grave subject in a light-hearted manner is perhaps not very becoming in the ordinary person, but it is different when the Sanitary Board do so. Then it is right. They one may be amusing without being considered guilty of unseemly behaviour. Such, at any rate, is the impression which might naturally be formed on reading the report of the last meeting. On that occasion members worried over the size of monuments and over the qualifications for interment in the twenty-year section of the Colonial Cemetery, and did not seem to realise how entertaining they were.

In the first place, it has to be remembered that the chief qualification for burial in the twenty-year section is to be dead, and that being so, it occurs to me that it is preferable to be a live griffin rather than a candidate for the doubtful honour of being buried with the Colonial residents. I am willing to accept the Hon. Mr. Hewett's statement as to the honour of being buried among those old residents, but it seems to me that the distinction is not worth seeking. As to putting large tombstones over the burying place, it reminds me that I have heard it alleged that monuments were not always designed to chronicle the virtues of the deceased, but were erected in order to make sure that the defunct would not arise again and worry his friends.

Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honour's voice provoke the silent dust?
Or flattery sooth the cold ear of death?

The discussion reminds me of an epitaph at the chancel door of the Church in my native village. The chancel door is but a dozen feet from the principal entrance gates to the churchyard, and the epitaph reads:—

Here lie I at the chancel door,
Here lie I because I'm poor;
The farther the more you pay,
Here lie I as warm as they.

As I have crossed the water of the harbour and looked at the two cruisers flying the flag of Portugal, the thought has crossed my mind that Macao does not seem to gain any great advantage from the Vasco da Gama and the Patrio being in the East. However, remembering that all of us are griffins in the Orient in comparison with the Portuguese, I did not think it proper to comment on the fact. It seemed too much like attempting to teach the grand maternal relative to suck eggs. But apparently our Chinese friends have not such scruples. One sends me a letter which I have much pleasure in quoting in full:

Macau, 21st July, 1909.

DEAR SIR.—My look see you write Daily Press good ting; people can ssbe news, my send you some Macau now, suppose good you can putte paper.

Very soon one more Portuguese Drednot come take care Macau, Yango de Game and Paris have come keep Macau from pirates. You see all this Drednots come take care Macau go stop Hongkong, how fashion? 40 miles so long way and Macau Telegraph Office shut up 5 o'clock evening till 8 o'clock morning tim, how fashion can take care Macau? Suppose pirates come Macau night tim, low water, and Drednot Rio Lima stuck in the mud, how fashion can do? no sab.

Some take my all Drednot must go Hongkong show Chinese big Mandarin of Delamination pidgin, that Portuguese have got big ship, can fight.

My hear also, suppose that pidgin of delamination no good for Chinese, Canton self-government men will come Honchow with 4 Custom house only, take Macau night tim, suppose no cut finish job before 8 o'clock morning tim, they cut telegraph line to Hongkong, Portuguese Drednot no can come Macau.

You excuse my no can write English proper, my can rite portuguese well because my have buy portuguese Mandarin post, pay Governor too much money and have go school before, (you see my card can sab), my now fear suppose Self-Government sabo my belong portuguese man, he cut my head, my run Hongkong and chinchin you take care for my.

My liky my friend Hongkong side sabo this is pidgin, he can come chop Macau, take his wife and family go Hongkong, suppose this Delamination pidgin no good for Chinese. My small boy Allan can sabo now rite machine pen, now he no go school because school shut up, Governor no got money pay Master, he bank too much poor, no much business, Macau—no opium go Australia, all fanfan money pay too much expense. Drednots stop Hongkong, shyal! how fashion? no can make pidgin Macau, all man must go Hongkong, Singapore, Saigon make money, too much trah.

Goodbye you, and too much chinchin you. My send you my card, no show any man, please.—Yours respectfully.

From my point of view his postscript is not the least valuable part of the letter. He adds: "When you come Macau come and see my, and take some good proper Portuguese Port Wine, no all same English Port Wine, or if you no like my give you good Spanish Sherry more better English Sherry, any nice cool—sabie my house."

The symbols of the street names in Shauki-wa must sound as pleasant to the inhabitants as the realities would be. Here is a list, taken from the *Gazette*, of some of the principal thoroughfares:

Tai Kut Street (Great Luck Street).
Tai Cheung Street (Great Prosperity Street).
Tai Foo Street (Great Wealth Street).
Tai Hong Street (Great Comfort Street).
Tai Ning Street (Great Tranquillity Street).
Tai On Street (Great Happiness Street).

One would like to know what Government official has been giving play to a light fancy. The Colonial Secretary is too busy, I know.

The Colonial Treasurer is in the throes of the next estimates. Surely it must be—? But I don't think I should mention his name. He might be modest over his work.

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever," is advice which His Excellency the Governor evidently likes to see passed on. He, or rather Lady Lugard, has offered a prize for the girl in the Italian Convent School who each year distinguishes herself for unselfishness, integrity and self-reliance, and I must confess to liking a competition of this sort better than the struggle of wits for the highest scholastic honours. It will help to make our girls sweet, refined women, instead of developing into blue stockings.

I see the Rev. F. B. Meyer has been taken to task for his impressions of Penang which sent to the well-known Nonconformist organ, the *British Weekly*, and which are stated to concern not only exaggerations of existing conditions but gross misstatements. If the reverend gentleman could say such nasty things about a respectable place like Penang, I shudder to think what he has to say about Hongkong.

RODERICK RANDOM.

BRITISH AND GERMAN METHODS.

AN OBJECT-LESSON.

FROM CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES."]

TOKYO, May 21.

"Why does not your Government support the Hongkong University scheme in the same way as the German Government is supporting a similar scheme at Kiao-chau?" was the probing question put to me by a Chinese fellow-passenger in the steamer from Hongkong to Japan. He was a Cantonese gentleman who had received the rudiments of Western education in Hongkong, and, having apparently done well for himself in the world, was very anxious to give his sons still larger educational advantages. Knowing his own country thoroughly he was quite aware that if Chinese boys are to derive the full benefits of Western education from the point of view of moral training as well as of book-learning, they must be removed from the atmosphere of Chinese cities. He was therefore deeply interested in the scheme which is now afoot for creating a University in Hongkong where Chinese youths would not only receive the scientific training of which the Chinese stand so greatly in need if they are to develop the material resources of their country, but would also be subjected to the moral discipline of collegiate life under proper supervision and control.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Medicine and engineering are the two branches of Western science for which at present there is the largest demand and the greatest scope in China, and to these the proposed University at Hongkong will, in the first place, address itself, for the scheme has grown up of certain proposals for extending and developing the College of Medicine and the Technical Institute which have already done yeoman's work in the colony. An outline of the scheme appeared a month or two ago in *The Times*. A public-spirited citizen of Hongkong has offered the considerable sum (about £27,000) required for the erection of suitable buildings on condition that adequate funds, estimated at about £100,000, shall be provided for purposes of equipment and endowment. A small portion of this amount will be derived from the subscription of the College of Medicine and the Technical Institute, and the rest, it is hoped, will be raised by private subscription. The Chinese community in Hongkong is responding generously to the appeal which has been issued by the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, who has devoted himself heart and soul to the scheme, and, what is more, it has elicited substantial support not only from the Chinese communities in other colonies, such as Penang, Singapore, and, under the French flag, Saigon, but from the neighbouring Chinese city of Canton, where the Governor-General has promised to give very effective expression to his thorough sympathy and approval. One very attractive feature of the scheme is that subscribers of £1,000 to the endowment fund shall be entitled to present one scholar, who, provided he passes the entrance examination, shall be received without payment of fees, and the provincial towns and cities of Southern China, at least, will, it is expected, prove keen to avail themselves of this privilege.

While the University will be strictly undenominational, facilities will be given to religious bodies who wish to maintain hostels of their own, under such rules as the governing body of the University shall lay down. The essential feature of the scheme is that all students shall reside in colleges and hostels where they will be constantly in touch with the British professorial staff, and this is the feature which above all others commands itself to the Chinese themselves. They will thus be withdrawn from the unwholesome influences which too often surround Chinese students in a Chinese city and even in their own homes, whilst Hongkong is so largely Chinese, and Chinese at its best, that they will not be exposed to the same danger of becoming entirely denationalized to which those who are sent away for years together to a foreign country so frequently succumb. Nowhere has contact with the West served more happily than at Hongkong to develop the best feature of Chinese character. The Tung-wa Hospital is one case in point—an institution maintained and directed entirely by the Chinese for philanthropic purposes, which include not only the nursing of the sick and the burial of the dead, but the administration of charitable relief in other forms during periods of special stress. Other illustrations could be given, such as the organization of Chinese dispensaries throughout the colony by the initiative of the Chinese themselves, and the admirable Po Leung Kuk, an institution, also entirely Chinese, for the rescue, maintenance, and reparation of Chinese

women and children emigrants from all parts of China on their way through Hongkong, which has done a great deal to check the worst abuse of the emigration trade. Thus, whilst Chinese students at Hongkong would have in the social life of their own community, as well as in the government and administration of the colony, opportunities such as no Chinese city affords of seeing what the grafting of Western methods of organization and Western conceptions of civic usefulness on to a Chinese stock can achieve, they would find in the various hospitals, in the great naval and mercantile docks of the colony, and in the workshops of the Kowloon-Canton Railway valuable object-lessons in the practical application of theoretical science.

From the British point of view the scheme is equally commendable, for it is surely of the utmost importance that, at a time when undoubtedly the leaven of new ideas is fermenting all over China, the rising generation from which so much is expected should be brought into close contact with the best aspects of British life. British influence may no longer be paramount in the Far East, but the supremacy of the English tongue is yet untouched, and just as the variety of provincial dialects in China has led to the adoption of "pidgin" English as the *lingua franca*, not only of foreigners, but of the Chinese commercial classes outside their own districts, literary English must serve as the one common medium of Western learning until China has evolved a literature of her own on the lines of Western thought. But, unless we bestir ourselves, this advantage will be lost to us in the same way as so many other advantages have been lost to us in the field both of diplomacy and of commercial enterprise.

KIAOCHAU HIGH SCHOOL.

The Germans, though the last comers, have set to with their usual systematic thoroughness. The latest official report of the German authorities at Kiaochau contains instructive details concerning the high school which is about to be created there for Chinese students. Though in name only a high school, its scope is even larger than that of the proposed University of Hongkong, for in addition to a medical and a technical branch, there is to be an agricultural branch, including forestry, and a political science branch, comprising international law, State and administrative law, mining and maritime law, political economy and finance. The technical branch, to which special importance is evidently attached, is to include mining, electrical and railway engineering, together with architecture and shipbuilding. In connection with this high school will be a preparatory school of six classes on the lines of a German *Realschule* without Latin, for which pupils will be received from Chinese Government schools, as well as from other German schools already existing in China.

The German Government does not rely for such purposes on private initiative. On the basis of 25 scholars the capital cost of the establishment is estimated at £32,000, and the annual expenditure at £10,000. The German Government undertakes the whole cost except for a capital contribution of £22,000 from the Chinese Government, which has agreed—and this is one of the chief features of the scheme—to accept the certificates issued by the Kiaochau High School as a qualification for admission to the Chinese Government service. "The Chinese Government," it is stated, "represents the full confidence in German enterprise in this important educational question" and substantial concessions of which the expedition has yet to be proved, have been made to the Chinese Government in order to secure its confidence by reserving to it a certain control over the course of instruction in Chinese through a resident Chinese inspector and a special commissioner from Peking who will attend at the final examinations. Otherwise "the management of the whole school is exclusively German, and the German teaching staff will be appointed from Germany," for the main object of the institution is to teach the rising generation of Chinese "to appreciate German intellectual life and to get a liking for the German character—liking," the report adds with commendable frankness, "of which there is a lack in China."

Another important feature is the creation of a translating department in which German linguists assisted by Chinese scholars will undertake the translation of German text-books and other works into the vernacular—presumably, though it is not specifically stated, into the Mandarin or literary dialect. "The activity of this important department," we are further and very significantly told, "will not be confined to school work only, but will be extended to the widest sphere." The whole scheme is worked out on broad lines capable of the greatest expansion. Its importance has already been fully appreciated, and as a result of the negotiations which have now been carried through between the two Governments, the assistance thus afforded by Germany in the cause of educational reform must yield valuable results in the relations between Germany and China." Nor do the German authorities entertain the slightest doubt about the advisability of burdening the State with expenditure directed to these important ends. "The monies that have been raised in Germany for private sources for educational purposes in the Far East must be regarded as wasted unless an organization is created along definite lines with definite aims which in close co-operation with the Chinese Government, will bring German intellectual life nearer to the Chinese who are stock phrases, and I did not think very much of them. He made no reference to any individuals—certainly not to Sir Curzon.

I doubt whether Dihingra was aware of Sir Curzon's existence at that time. But he showed strong animus against Anglo-Indians generally, and quoted several instances to show that racial hatred was becoming stronger every day and that the Indian people were regarded with contempt by officials. He told me of a relative of his who was travelling on the railway and who because he happened to brush against a military officer was addressed as a "damned nigger" and told to get out of the way. His relative exploded, and the officer called the station master and had the Indian gentleman turned off the train.

I asked the boy—he is, I think, about 22 years of age, but I regarded him as a boy, though he was very boyish in his ways—about his studies, and how he was getting on. As an engineer myself I thought I could give him useful advice, and I was afraid he was not paying much attention to his work. I hinted, in fact, that he should think less of politics and take up his studies more seriously.

He made various excuses. One was that he had not a very good memory. Another, that he did not think the method of teaching was very suitable, for he was more or less a beginner, and the classes were too advanced for him. I remember suggesting that he should join the engineering school at the Crystal Palace, where he could get elementary training.

BRODING OVER GRIEVANCES.

But the general impression he left on me was that he did not care very greatly for his studies, and that he devoted too much time to the cultivation of abstract sciences and philosophy rather than to more material subjects such as engineering and medicine will scarcely command his scheme to the hardworking middle classes in China, whose mind is set upon the acquisition of practical knowledge. In its present form the scheme is altogether too cruel to repay detailed criticism. What, however, seems most regrettable to those who willingly recognize the excellent intentions of Lord William Cecil and his friends is their utter disregard of opinion, whether British or Chinese, which does not happen to coincide with their own. One would

have imagined that before launching his scheme Lord William Cecil, who was at Shanghai only a few months ago, would have spared a few days to make personal inquiries at Hongkong as to the merits of a University scheme which has enlisted the support not only of so distinguished a Governor as Sir Frederick Lugard, but of so influential a Chinese community as that of Hongkong. In the eyes of a Little Englander the fact that Hongkong is a British colony might seem to be in itself a disqualification, but that cannot be the case with Lord William Cecil. It is apparently one of the many instances of the lamentable inability of Englishmen to realize the necessity which the Germans

mention if it did not throw a certain amount of light on the youth's character and the obsession of his mind.

I called at his lodging some time in April, and was told that he had left. The landlady thought he was living at Highgate, but did not know his address. It did not require much intelligence on my part to know that Highgate meant India House, Highgate, where the followers of Krishnarava gathered. In addition to the opinions he had expressed to me I had seen him at meeting sitting among the India House contingent, and that confirmed my impression that he had been captured by the extremists.

But Dihingra did not stop long at Highgate. It may have been part of the plot that he should live at the other end of London—for I am convinced that there was a plot. At any rate, I heard a month or so later that he was living in Leybury-road, Baywater.

TRIBUTE TO SIR C. WYLIE.

So much for Dihingra's movements and associates. Now I come to the chief victim of the foul murder, Sir Curzon; Wylie. It was only yesterday morning that I met him at Victoria Station, where a party of us were gathered to bid farewell to the Mahera of Sirrohi, who was returning to India after a short visit to this country.

Sir Curzon was, as always, very kind and courteous to the Mahera, and expressed his regret that he could not make longer stay in the country.

I know, at anyrate, that nobody could have done more than Sir Curzon to make the Mahera's stay pleasant. Hearing that he was not comfortable at the apartments where he was staying, Sir Curzon took the greatest pains to find a suitably furnished house where the chief and his suite could live in the style to which they are accustomed. He was also instrumental in procuring presentations to the King and the Prince of Wales, and he arranged an interview with Lord Morley, before whom the Mahera wished to lay a proposal relating to his territory.

In the last letter he wrote to the chief, Sir Curzon, addressing him as "My dear friend," expressed the hope that when he returned to his own people he would not give too bad an account of British hospitality, and I know that the Mahera was delighted at the welcome he received and will go back with an impression of the English rather different from that which he had gathered from his intercourse with officials in India.

HIS KINDNESS TO INDIANS.

Sir Curzon showed a constant kindness to Indians. I could recall many examples of this but two are enough. A couple of months ago I met an Indian gentleman who was almost destitute. I need not mention his name but he was a very deserving student, who had spent all his money in securing the diplomas of the Sanitary Institute. Having achieved the object with which he had come to England he was at the end of his resources.

I saw Sir Curzon personally—he was always readily accessible to Indians—and told him of the case which I strongly recommended as suitable for help. The result was that a grant of £34 was made to the young man by the Secretary of State. As a matter of fact, only £22 had been asked for—to pay for a further short stay in London and the passage home but Sir Curzon said it was as well to leave a little margin, so safely at his suggestion the extra amount was allowed.

In another case also, quite recently, Sir Curzon procured admission for an Indian student to the Asiatic Home for Strangers. He stopped there a month, and since then he has been assisted over and over again by Sir Curzon. Only four days ago, when the man called, he was given half a crown, and was promised further help.

GENESIS OF THE TRAGEDY.

Dihingra's brother, the barrister in the Punjab, did not know Sir Curzon personally, but he knew of him. He knew that he was the friend of young Indians in England. And this was the genesis of the tragedy. Dihingra's brother heard he was neglecting his studies, and was becoming mixed up with political plots in London. So he wrote to Sir Curzon asking him if he would use his influence to dissuade the boy from a course which could only end in disaster.

By the same mail a letter arrived for Dihingra from his brother. It was quite mild in tone, gently admiring the boy for his conduct, giving good advice, such as an older brother might well offer, and mentioning that a letter had been dispatched to Sir Curzon, who would give assistance if young Dihingra was in any trouble.

Dihingra told his fellow lodger about the letter. No doubt he told others also. He made fun bitter fun—of his brother's timely advice. He declared that it was absurd that Sir Curzon, an Anglo-Indian, for whom in common with all Anglo-Indians he had a supreme contempt, should interfere in his private affairs.

Sir Curzon Wylie, with his usual kindness, was anxious to do what he could to help his unknown correspondent in the Punjab. He personally asked the secretary of the National Indian Association to invite the young man to the next at home, and to take particular pains to get him to attend. So much stress did Sir Curzon put on the matter that Miss Beck actually called at Dihingra's lodgings, and in giving the invitation said that Sir Curzon wanted to have a friendly chat with him.

He accepted the invitation with what dreadful results we know.

At the conversations Dihingra, wearing a jacket, was able to conceal the revolvers and the dagger with which he was armed. This may explain why he did not wear evening dress, as he usually did at functions where that dress was the rule. He also wore turbans, which was quite unusual with him. I have never seen him in one before. The reason for that is more subtle, but I think it was a symbol and a sign of his nationality—a revolt, futile no doubt, against foreign dress. Sir Curzon was in conversation with Dihingra for at least ten minutes. Nobody else knows what passed between them, but to all appearances the talk was quite friendly, their voices were not even raised. The flesh and the report of the shot was the first intimation that anything was wrong.

I think I can reconstruct pretty accurately what happened between the time he left his lodgings and the hour when he became a murderer. He went out about 7.30 o'clock in the evening. His landlady saw him as he was leaving, and did not notice any change in his manner. As a matter of fact, he was just as usual: the change came later. When he got into the street he turned towards Westbourne Grove—so that he was not

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

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5th Ed.-Liebers.
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK, with Good Knowledge of English and General Office routine. Typewriting essential. Apply by letter to—“M.” Care of “Daily Press” Office, Hongkong, 26th July, 1909. [994]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

I M liegion Handelsregister, Abt. A, ist unter No. 20 die offene Handelsgesellschaft JEBSEN & CO., eingetragen. Worum Die Hauptniederlassung befindet sich in Hongkong. Die Zweigniederlassung in Canton ist am 20. Februar 1909 eröffnet worden. Fernerlich hatten Gesellschafter sind die KAUFLETT JACOB FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN JESSEN in Hongkong und JOHANN HEINRICH JESSEN in Hamburg. WALTER BRUNO VOGEL in Canton ist Prokura ertheilt worden.

KAISELICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.
Canton, den 23. Juli 1909. [1004]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 21 of 1909.

Between SIN SHIN CHI Plaintiff, and SHI OF YAN otherwise SHI MIN YUEN TONG Defendant.

The above-named Defendant SHI OF YAN otherwise SHI MIN YUEN Tong Comptore of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, at Ho-ku British Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong.

TAKE NOTICE that the above named Plaintiff SIN SHIN CHI of No. 44, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, has commenced an Action against you SHI OF YAN otherwise SHI MIN YUEN Tong in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by Writ of that Court dated the 29th day of January, 1909, which Writ is endorsed as follows:

The Plaintiff's claim is \$1,380.26 being as to \$1,014.90 money paid by the Plaintiff on behalf and at the request of the Defendant in respect of the Defendant's share as a partner in the TUNG YIK COMPANY, of the losses sustained by the said TUNG YIK COMPANY, and as to \$365.36 interest thereon.

PARTICULARS.

Total loss on Trading of the TUNG YIK COMPANY \$5,074.52
Defendant's 1/5 share 31,014.90
Interest at 1% per month from 27th November, 1905, to 22nd December, 1908. 3 365.36
\$1,380.26

And you are required within 8 days from this date to defend the said action by causing an appearance to be entered for you in the said Court to the said action and in default of your doing so, the said SIN SHIN CHI may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your absence.

You may appear to the said Writ by entering an appearance personally or by your Solicitor at the Registry of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. Dated the 24th July, 1909.

GODDRING, BARLOW & MORRELL, Solicitors for the Plaintiff. [1005]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

CENTRAL LOCALITY. To Let from and after 1st August. Moderate terms. Apply—

F. E. Care of “Daily Press” Office, Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [981]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

AND THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Petitions were on the 6th July, 1909, presented to the SUPREME COURT of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction by the above named Society and Company respectively to confirm the alterations of the said Society's and the said Company's respective objects proposed to be effected by Special Resolutions of the said Society and the said Company respectively, unanimously passed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 21st April, 1909, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at further Extraordinary Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 7th May, 1909, and which Resolutions respectively ran as follows:

“That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing.”

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice of the said Court, in fifteen days from this Date and any person interested in the said Society or the said Company, whether as creditor, policy-holder or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the Companies Ordinance 1865 should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition, or either of them, will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 20th July, 1909.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary to the said Society and the said Company.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on TUESDAY, 3rd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 25th July, to TUESDAY, 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [982]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A NINTERM DIVIDEND of DOLLARS TWO Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on the 3rd proximo, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th inst., to TUESDAY, the 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [983]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

T HE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors; and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [984]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

N OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THREE SHARE CERTIFICATES for the following Thirteen Shares numbered 23504, 17296/17299, 17358/59, 1719/1721, 19154, and 21937/21938 in the above named Company standing in the name of JOA ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) have been LOST, and should the same not be produced within a fortnight a New Certificate for the same share will be issued in favour of the said JOA ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) and the Original Certificates will be declared by the Company as null and void.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [955]

CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARES CERTIFICATES.

1. ANTHONY BABBINGTON—
Scrip No. 77 51/60 10
78 61/70 10
79 71/80 10
80 81/90 10 — 40

2. CREEZY EWANS—
Scrip No. 81 151/160 10

3. FONG SHU SAT—
Scrip No. 83 182/190 9
84 191/200 10
85 201/210 10 — 29

4. ALEXANDER GEORGE GRANT GORDON—
Scrip No. 86 246/255 10

5. ELBAZER SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 87 311/320 10
88 321/330 10
90 341/350 10
91 351/360 10 — 40

129 Shares.

N OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DUPLICATES of the above CERTIFICATES will be issued one month hence, and the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES unless produced at the Office of the General Managers within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [918]

THE

DAIEY FARM CO., LTD.

CHOICE AUSTRALIAN

RABBITS

75 CENTS EACH.

HARES

\$1.50 EACH.

[563]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Stores and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, WING LOON STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

T HE Undersigned have received instructions from H. G. C. BAILEY, Esq., to Sell, by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 28th JULY, 1909, at 2 P.M., at No. 1, Morrison Hill,

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BLACK WOOD WARE.

Including DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS and SOFAS, CABINETS, FINE NEW ENGLISH CARPETS, RUGS, DINING ROOM SUITE, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, HATSTAND, MATTING, &c., &c.; CHEST OF DRAWERS, BEDSTEADS and SPRING MATTESESSES, DRESSING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, PUNKAHs, CURTAINS, ICE CHESTS, LAMPS, DINNER SETS, SHANGHAI BATHS, BRASS JERSEY HOTWATER CANS, KITCHEN UTENSILS and a quantity of PLANTS in POTS;

ALSO SUN BLINDS, 2 GOOD PEAK CAREY CHAIRS, GUN CABINET, CROQUET SET and Set of LAWN BOWLS;

AND A QUANTITY OF MAGNIFICENT TABLE GLASS and FLOWER VASES.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View on TUESDAY, 27th July, 1909.

Chairs will be waiting at the bottom of Morrison Hill to take intending Purchasers to the House.

TERMS:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [996]

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [98]

TO LET.

NO. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

PREMISES new in occupation of Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whiteside, Shunyi-wa Road.

PREMISES at SHAMBEN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

NEW FIVE ROOMED HOUSES in Shelly Street.

The BYRIE, No. 13, Peak. Unfurnished from 1st June, 1909.

C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellett, from 1st October, 1909, to 30th June, 1910.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shop, Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWNS in BELLIOS TERRACE, ROBINSON ROAD, newy painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE. For Care, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent view of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [100]

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAAATSCHAFFIJ.

(NETHERLAND INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)

RESERVE FUND FL. 6,125,745 (about £479,407)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DRACON'S BANK,

SWISS BANKVEREIN.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLAND INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital FL. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)

Subscribed Capital FL. 1

INTIMATION

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the Lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms as provided in the Proclamations concerned as named in Schedule A (appendix) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tenders he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfills all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderers to the contrary) be rejected and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

3. The Farms, above referred to, are:

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—OPIUM, SALT, GAMBLING and PAWNBROKING, as follows:

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:

(i) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan river.

(ii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the Northern Boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broershoek point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Bata-Batu and the Lawas Northern watershed.

4. The statement of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the name, residence and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A (appendix).

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Office of the said SECRETARY, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUNNELL & CO., at Singapore, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, Security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title-deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The rental rates for Chanda fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:

Per tonal	\$ 2.40
" chit	0.50
" 5 h'ns packet	0.15
" 4 "	0.12
" 3 "	0.09
" 2 "	0.06

(h) The "Opium" Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chanda is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmers may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chanda and Spirits.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmers will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chanda prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirits for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor a Schedule showing full particulars of the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz.—

SCHEDULE A.
The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902, as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1891. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909.

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1908
£191,21,310.

- I. Authorized Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital 3,275,000
Paid-up Capital 1,212,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds 3,204,753 7 10
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates
SHEWAN, TOMEY & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [908]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 3 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMENS & CO.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6.57 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING EQUIPMENTS and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [623]

DAVID CORSAIL & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPAULIN ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. Sole Agents. 1674.]

NO PLACE LIKE HOOSAIN-ALI'S.

JUST UNPACKED HORROCKS'S BEST QUALITY FINEST DRILLS for PRESENT SEASON.

For LADIES' SKIRTS, DRESSES, and BOYS' SUITS. And also GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, &c.
HOOSAIN-ALI & CO., 14, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 26th July, 1909. [141]

A LING & CO.. 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

A TACK & CO. FURNITURE & PHOTO GOODS STORE 25, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN LADIES' & GENT'L'S BOOTS & SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c. Cameras fitted with "ZEISS," "GOERZ," "ROSS" & "ALDIS" Lenses. DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]

Apollinaris THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

48 Quarts \$14.00
24 Quarts 7.00
48 Pints 11.50
100 Splits 15.50

CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents, No. 2, Connaught Road, Central. Hongkong, 19th April, 1908. [968-3]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

P E C C A T Y
P E R C E

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN GOING SINCE 1883.

SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ELECTRICITY FROM THE SUN'S RAYS—SMOKELSS SOFT COAL—ALL-SEEING POLICEMEN—VISTAS OF REFLECTED IMAGES—GLOW-LAMP THERAPY—A NEW MILK STERILIZER—DRIED CORPSES—A FRUIT NOT YET UNDERNEATH, OOD—LONGEVITY OF A WATER-TANK.

The production of electric current from the direct heat of the sun is a tantalizing problem, and the claim of G. H. Cove, a British experimenter, that he has succeeded in transmitting sunshine into electric energy for his workshop must reawaken old visions. As the apparatus is described, a steel framework receives the solar rays. This is divided into 16 squares of one foot each, and each square contains 61 metallic plugs of secret composition, which are set with one end under glass, the other being exposed to air and screened from the sun. The difference in temperature between the two ends of the plug generates a thermo-electric current, which charges a storage battery. When the voltage drops below that of the storage cells, or the setting of the sun or its passage behind a cloud, they are cut out automatically.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

The Colonies have offered to build what are called Dreadnoughts, and to give us money. In my opinion that is the severest condemnation of the Imperial defence policy of this country that it is possible to make.

We stand or fall together. You cannot hurt one of the Dominions without hurting the Imperial whole, and you cannot hurt the Mother Country without knocking the heart out of the Imperial whole.

This is a clear indication that we have not seen what we ought to have seen in contingencies which have occurred around us in the world.

Do not dismiss from your minds that we have arrived at a crisis in the affairs of this Empire in which the first, the primary, and the absolute necessity is that of Imperial defence of the whole—to keep the Empire as it is.

I believe that the right plan for you to help us is to look after the weakest places. The weakest place that we have in this Empire is our trade routes. You should have a mobile defence, for the best defence is a defence which can be used as an attack. Your peace organisation should be on the line that it could be easily expanded into war without any trouble.

I believe the proper way for the Colonies to begin is to have their own ships, under their own control, under their own management, so long as there is a standardisation in every ship owned by the five nations which make up the Empire. But this must be remembered—it is the human element that will win.

Owing to some extraordinary, mad infatuation which I cannot account for, which I will not deal with here, but which I will deal with by and by severely, we spent a lot of money on repairing stations all over the world, and then suddenly we dismantled them.

The result is that whatever cruisers you have or whatever cruisers we send out will have to come home to be repaired.

When it comes to war you must act under the great strategical bureau which will be at the Admiralty, but which is not there now.

LORD ESHER.

The Navy means more than a battle fleet. It means the protection of the coasts of the Empire, of the commercial routes in war, and the policing of the seas in peace—duty and responsibilities which have been summed up in the phrase "showing the flag."

I cannot but hope that the combined wisdom of our rulers will find an opportunity of utilising the impulse and patriotic loyalty of our Dominions. I doubt whether it is possible at present to agree on any clearly defined scheme.

My earnest conviction is that the Dominions must, if they want to contribute their share to naval defence, first get clearly defined the role they have to play in war and peace for a limited number of years. Then they must get their naval personnel efficient, up-to-date, and thoroughly trained, and the type of ship and the number of ships will inevitably follow.

Their true guides will ultimately be not British experts, not the British Board of Admiralty, but their own experts, their own sea officers, who will be in close touch not only with the strategical plans of the British Admiralty but with their own sentiments and their own specific needs.

I hopefully look forward to the time when the Committee of Imperial Defence will be strengthened for the consideration of these problems by the addition of representatives of the Dominions.

A lengthy discussion followed in which Sir John French, Mr. Stead, Mr. Sidney Low, Mr. L. S. Amery, Mr. J. A. Spender, and a number of delegates took part.

It was announced that a cablegram had been received inviting the conference to meet at Winnipeg in 1912, when there is to be a world fair and exposition there.

WHITELEY'S

THE BIGGEST STORE IN THE WORLD.

HIGH QUALITY, MODERATE PRICES.

PROMPT ATTENTION.

General Illustrated Catalogue One page, or any Descriptive List sent Free to Address.

WM. WHITELEY, LTD.—UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, WESTBOURNE BROAD & QUEEN'S RD., LONDON, W.

75

Healthy Children

Can only be reared by giving suitable nourishment. If unable to feed your child, the proper substitute is a food that corresponds in all respects with human milk. The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are so prepared as to remove the difference between cow's milk and human milk, and are most easy of digestion. They are alike suitable for the delicate and robust, and when fed as directed, form the best means of rearing a child by hand. The No. 1 Milk Food may be given alternately with the natural food without fear of causing digestive disturbance.

The Allenburys' Foods.

MILK FOOD NO. 1. MILK FOOD NO. 2. MALTED FOOD NO. 3.

From birth to 3 months. From 3 to 6 months. From 6 months and upwards.

A Pamphlet on Infant Feeding and Management, Free.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., 37, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BENCER'S

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DINNEFORD'S

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Fastest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

</div

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CYAN MARU, Japanese str., 3,142, F. L. Pyne, 23rd July—Kobe via Moji 16th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaihatsu. CHINAN, British str., 24th July—Canton. CLARA JESEN, Ger. str., 965, G. W. F. Newberg, 24th July—Shanghai 21st July, General—C. M. S. N. Co. FOOSHUNG, British str., 1,423, T. Lishman, 25th July—Wuhu 20th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. FUJI MARU, Jap. str., 4,189, Murakawa, 25th July—Moji 18th July, Coal—Order. HATTAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 25th July—Swatow 24th July, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co. HUACHOW, British str., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 25th July—Weihaiwei 20th July, General—Butterfield & Swire. HUEPEH, British str., 1,265, H. Mathias, 24th July—Chefoo 15th July, General—Butterfield & Swire. JOHANNI, German str., 952, M. Ipland, 24th July—Pakchoi 20th and Hoitien 23rd July, General and Piga-Jensen & Co. KIANG CHING, Chi str., 25th July—Canton. KOWLOON, German str., 24th July—Canton. MANGHURIA, American str., 8,751, A. Dixon, 25th July—San Francisco 24th June, Mails and General P. M. S. S. Co. MANILA, German str., 1,791, C. Jochmann, 25th July—Melbourne 22nd June, General—Machler & Co. MATILDA, German str., 831, A. P. Uiderup, 25th July—Swatow 24th July, General—Jedeen & Co. MEIFOO, Chinese str., 24th July—Canton. PAKLAI, German str., 1,017, Toh. Wessel, 24th July—Bangkok 15th and Swatow 23rd July, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire. PERSEA, Austrian str., 3,779, P. Giorgewich, 24th July—Shanghai 21st July, General—Sandor, Wieler & Co. PINESLEY, British str., 4,150, J. Barber, 25th July—Singapore 20th July, General—Butterfield & Swire. SEGURA, British str., 2,345, K. Hayes, 25th July—Shanghai 21st July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. THORIS, Norwegian str., 1,091, Jorgensen, 24th July—Bangkok 16th and Swatow 23rd July, Rice—Kia Tye Long. TJKIN, Dutch str., 2,487, H. Koops, 23rd July—Moj 18th July, General—Java-China-Japan Lin. YATSHING, British str., 1,424, M. Courtney, 25th July—Chingwau 17th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

24th July.

CARL DIEDERICHSEN, Ger. str., for Hoitien. DELTA, British str., for Europe, &c. EMPRESS OF INDIA, British str., for Shanghai. FUDO MARU, Japanese str., for Moji. HAILAN, French str., for Haiphong. HELENE, German str., for Hoitien. KJED, Norwegian str., for Canton. LUCHOW, British str., for Haiphong. PEHO, German str., for Singapore. RUDI, British str., for Manila. SINGAN, British str., for Hoitien. 25th July.

DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow. FAUSANG, British str., for Saigon. FEI, Norwegian str., for Saigon. HALIM, British str., for Swatow. HALDIS, Norwegian str., for Bangkok. KANSU, Brit. str., for Cebu. LUCHOW, German str., for Haiphong. MANDASAN MARU, Japanese str., for Mikasa. PETCHABURI, German str., for Bangkok. SUNGKIAN, British str., for Hanoi.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Pingayee* reports: Moderate to fresh breeze from S.E. through West to N. and N.E. Latter part, heavy rain squalls and light N.E. swell.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 23rd.

ABERDEEN DOCK.—*Holland*, Vorwerts, Peihei, Butcher, Haldiz, Paul Beau, Kaiwan, H.M.S. Juno.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—

TAIKOO DOCK—Hongkong, Kowloon.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

July 8, British str. *Clan Alpine*, Simplant, from York Naval for Anjer f.o. of Sourabaya. July 9, British 4-m. barque *Aveo*, M. Ixon, May 27, from Ilolo for Delaware Breakwaters. July 9, Dutch str. *Groenendael*, de Beer, June 5, from Rotterdam for Batavia. July 9, British str. *Dalton*, from Colombo. July 11, British str. *Bennaway*, from Singapor. July 12, British 4-m. barque *Eclipse*, White, April 16, from New York for Whampoa. July 12, British ship *King George*, Jeffery, April 9, from New York for Whampoa. July 12, Norwegian barque *Silvia*, Jacobsen, May 9, from Permanbuco for Anjer f.o. of Tandjungpriok. July 14, British str. *Talwin* from East. July 14, British str. *Ishander*, Deans, July 12, from Christmas Island for Singapore. July 15, British str. *Clan Macdougall*, from Sourabaya.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," Captain G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 27th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [986]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"WELSH PRINCE," will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1909.

For Freight and Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1909. [915]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "l" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "n.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	ROUTE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI	Brit. str.	k.w.	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th Aug. at Noon.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Müller	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 12th Aug.
COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	SIAM	Swed. str.	k.w.	Sachs	MELCHERS & CO.	About 25th Inst.
HAVEL, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 31st Inst.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Block	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 20th Aug.
ANDALUSIA	MALTA	Brit. str.	k.w.	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th Inst. P.M.
CALEDONIAN	YEDDO	Fr. str.	k.w.	Casanova	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 4th Aug. at D'Light
SANUKI MARU	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	k.w.	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	About Middle of Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YEDDO	Dan. str.	k.w.	A. Kei h	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	On 18th Aug. at D'Light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YEDDO	Jan. str.	k.w.	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	On 30th Inst.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Jap. str.	k.w.	O. Pahne	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 30th Aug. at Noon.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Ger. str.	k.w.	P. Glurovich	MELCHERS & CO.	On 28th Inst. at Noon.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Ans. str.	k.w.	W. G. Williams	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	About 27th Inst.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	J. Matthee	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	On 14th Aug.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	E. R. Hutchinson	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 28th Inst. at Noon.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	M. Higino	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 14th Aug. at 8 P.M.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	K. Kawa	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 21st Sept. at Noon.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	T. Sakina	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	On 17th Aug. at 4 P.M.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	H. Reesner	YEDDO, MATTHESON & CO. LTD.	On 6th Aug. at Noon.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	G. W. Kirby	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 18th Aug. at 10 A.M.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	W. W. Wade	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	On 19th Aug. at 4 P.M.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	M. Thompson	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	On 3rd Sept. at Noon.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	On 30th Inst. at D'Light
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	V. McClymont-Liddell	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. LTD.	On 28th Inst. at Noon.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	W. D. Welsh	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 29th Inst. at 4 P.M.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	Matchow	INDRAWADI	To-morrow.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	T. Surge	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	To-morrow. at 10 A.M.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	J. C. Richards	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 28th Inst.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	B. Wilhelmi	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	On 30th Inst. at Noon.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	Bradley	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	C. J. Benton, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. LTD.	To-day. at Noon.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 3rd Aug. at 4 P.M.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	Charbonnel	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 28th Inst. at 4 P.M.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	H. Powell	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 28th Inst.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	P. J. van Emmerick	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 30th Inst. at Noon.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	Brown	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 30th Inst. at 4 P.M.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	About 30th Inst.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	J. S. Roach	DOUGLAS LAPRAE & CO.	On 28th Inst. at 4 P.M.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	A. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-morrow. at 2 P.M.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	P. H. Wolfe	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. LTD.	On 29th Inst. at 4 P.M.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Brit. str.	k.w.	H. Koope	SHIENWAN TOME & CO.	On 31st Inst. at Noon.
ZAPERO	ZAPERO	Brit. str.	k.w.	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 3rd Aug. at 3 P.M.
MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.	k.w.	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. LTD.	On 6th Aug. at 4 P.M.
MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.	k.w.	R. W. Almond	SHIENWAN TOME & CO.	On 7th Aug. at Noon.
MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.	k.w.	J. Speed	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day. at 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILIOLO	CEBU & ILIOLO	Brit. str.	k.w.	F. Sembl	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. LTD.	Beginning of Aug. 1st.
SANDAKAN	SANDAKAN	Brit. str.	k.w.	Fred. Fyne	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	On 15th Aug. at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY V. SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	KUDAT & SANDAKAN	Brit. str.	k.w.	Ross Core	DAVID SASSON & CO. LTD.	Today. at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SURABAYA	KUDAT & SANDAKAN	Brit. str.	k.w.	G. F. Hudson	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. LTD.	To-morrow. at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUDAT & SANDAKAN	Brit. str.	k.w.	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. LTD.	On 3rd Aug. at Noon.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	KUDAT & SANDAKAN	Brit. str.	k.w.	H. Koope	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	ROUTE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI	Brit. str.	k.w.	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th Aug. at Noon.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Müller	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 12th Aug.
COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	SIAM	Swed. str.	k.w.	Sachs	MELCHERS & CO.	About 25th Inst.
HAVEL, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 31st Inst.
ANDAL						

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGA-	MALTA	29th P.M.	Freight and Passage
PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,	Capt. G. M. Montford, E.N.E.	July.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. J. Benton, E.N.E.	About 30th July	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI	Capt. H. Powell	About 5th Aug.	Freight and Passage
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELI	Noon, 7th Aug.	See Special of CALL
	Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	Aug.	Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY and SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	On 26th July, 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KANSU"	On 26th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 27th July, 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUCHEW"	On 28th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 30th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LINAN"	On 31st July, D'Night
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 3rd Aug., 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"CHINHUA" "CHANGSHA"	On 5th Aug., 4 P.M. On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried, REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI" "CHENAN")

and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

11

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and deck. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

**CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	E. Rodger	Manila	On 31st July, Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 7th Aug., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

14

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS FOR LEAVING.
"HAITAN," Capt. J. S. Reach { SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW. TUESDAY, 27th July, 2 P.M.
"HAIYANG," Capt. A. E. Hodges { SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW. FRIDAY, 30th July, 2 P.M.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST-CLASS FARES TO FOOCHOW WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1909.

10

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG and STEAMERS TO SAIL.

TIENTSIEN VIA SWATOW, WEIHAI-WEI, CHEFOO...

CHEONGSHING Monday, 26th July, Noon.

SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" Tuesday, 27th July, Noon.

SHIHLI, YOKOHAMA, KORE & MOJI "KUTSANG" Friday, 30th July, Noon.

MANILA "FUENSAENG" Friday, 30th July, Noon.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "NAMSANG" Tuesday, 3rd Aug., Noon.

CHINWANTAO via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO "SUISANG" Tuesday, 3rd Aug., Noon.

MANILA "LOONGSANG" Friday, 6th Aug., 4 P.M.

RETURN TICKETS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks to stay 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Andat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Sultan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1909.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

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EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
ST. PETERSBURG & VELADIVOSTOK
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"SIAM"	About 25th July
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIEN"	About beg. of Aug.
MARSEILLE, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and GOETHENBURG	"YEDDO"	About Middle of Aug.

For Further Particulars apply to
Hongkong, 14th July, 1909.MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	Second half of Aug.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st FLOOR,
HONGKONG, 13th July, 1909.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLE, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, and POET SAID	SANUKI MARU, AWAKI MARU, KAGA MARU, SHINANO MARU, SHIMIZU MARU, YAWATA MARU, NIKKO MARU, ATSUTA MARU, MIKO MARU, HITACHI MARU	6,500, 6,500, 6,500, 7,000, 5,000, 6,000, 4,000, 9,000, 6,000	WED'DAY, 4th Aug., at Daylight, 18th Aug., TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 4 P.M., TUESDAY, 14th Sept., FRIDAY, 6th Aug., FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., MONDAY, 26th July, at 4 P.M., TUESDAY, 30th July, at Daylight, at Noon, at Daylight, at Noon, at Daylight, at Noon, at 5 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	CEYLON MARU, and COLOMBO, MOJI and YOKOHAMA	6,000, 6,000	MONDAY, 26th July, at Daylight, at 4 P.M., TUESDAY, 27th July, at Daylight, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MOYORI MARU	6,000	WED'DAY, 28th July, at Daylight, at 4 P.M.
KOBE	ATSUTA MARU	4,000	FRIDAY, 30th July, at Daylight, at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, HITACHI MARU	9,000, 7,000	MONDAY, 26th July, at Daylight, at Noon, at Daylight, at Noon, at 5 P.M.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLE, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9,000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

KAMO MARU (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) - On Fri. 30th July.

MISHIMA MARU (Capt. A. E. MOSES) - About Wed. 25th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU (Capt. W. M. THOMPSON) - About Wed. 22nd Sept.

MYASAKI MARU (Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE) - About Wed. 29th Oct.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

**CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.**

COMMENCING 1st June, ENDING 31st August, 1909.

SPECIAL EXCURSION (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 4 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS \$120 \$1

